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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 58

NUMBER 26

WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION AND TRADE (Pages 625-630)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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MONDAY

JUNE 27, 1949

L A T E N E W S

Cuba will permit the importation of fresh eggs duty free except for a gross sales tax during the period August 1 to December 1, 1949.

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A new process for preserving eggs is reported to have been developed in Denmark and is being considered for a patent in the United States and Canada. The process basically consists of immersing eggs in two liquids. The eggs first are dipped into boiling hot water for 9 seconds and, the second time, they are dipped into a cooled, watery solution containing casein and various other chemicals. The process has been tested in Copenhagen by a commercial laboratory and reported successful.

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Production of olive oil in Greece in 1949-50 may total 165,000 short tons, according to preliminary indications. If this estimate is realized, the output will be more than 3 times as large as the small quantity of 51,500 tons produced in 1948-49, and will exceed the 159,800 tons obtained in 1947-48. Pressing of this year's olive crop will begin in November or December.

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Uruguay has adopted a system of export subsidies for the cattle hides and leather industry. The plan was to become effective immediately (about mid-June), applies to tanned hides and leather footwear and is to be administered by the Banco de la Republica. To prevent local shortages and higher prices, a commission was established to see that tanners give priority to supplying needs of local footwear manufacturers, and to see that footwear manufacturers meet domestic demand.

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(Continued on Page 653)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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DECREASE IN WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION

World production of citrus fruit for 1948 is indicated to be 343.2 million boxes, 8 percent below the 1947 crop of 372.2 but 25 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average of 273.5 million. The 1948 total consists of oranges, 266.6 million (77 percent); grapefruit, 50.3 million (15 percent); lemons, 23.2 million (7 percent) and limes, 3.2 million or 1 percent.

Oranges: The latest production estimate for the orange and tangerine crop in the United States places the crop at 102.2 million boxes, 11 percent below the 114.5 produced during the 1947 season but 52 percent above the prewar average of 67.0 million.

Production in Europe now is estimated at 40.9 million boxes compared with 41.5 million for 1947 and 37.4 the prewar average. The Italian crop estimated at 12.9 million boxes, is 7 percent above the 1947 crop of 12.1 million and 10 percent above the prewar average of 11.7. Specialized plantings of citrus trees have increased 14.5 percent over the 1936-39 period but have remained rather constant for the past 3 years. The yield from these trees probably will increase in 1949-50. Spain had an indicated crop in 1948 of 25.6 million boxes, 7 percent below the 1947 crop of 27.6 million but 6 percent above the prewar average of 24.2. Reductions were mostly in the provinces of Castellon and Valencia, and resulted largely from freeze damage in January of 1946. Weather conditions, generally were not favorable for growing; during December and January there was some rainy and foggy weather and occasional heavy winds.

Revised estimates for Japan place the orange crop at 15.6 million boxes, 140 percent more than the relatively small 1947 crop of 6.5 million but about equal the prewar average. South America is now indicated to have a total production of 54.2 million boxes, 3 percent below the 1947 crop of 55.6 million and about the same as the prewar average of 54.8. The decline in production is the result of dry and otherwise unfavorable weather during the spring of 1948, locust and fruit fly infestations and extensive tree damage by "tristeza".

In Algeria, almost perfect weather conditions account for the yield of 7.0 million boxes of oranges indicated for 1948. This crop is 89 percent more than the crop for 1947 and 122 percent above the prewar average of 3.2 million.

Grapefruit. - Production of grapefruit in the principal countries of the world is indicated to be 50.3 million boxes in 1948, 24 percent below the 1947 crop of 65.9 million and 43 percent above the prewar average of 35.3. The United States produced 46.2 million boxes or 92 percent of the world total in 1948, and 61.6 million or 94 percent in 1947.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948	1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	
NORTH AMERICA							
Costa Rica.....	0:	22:	30:	30:	30:	30	
Mexico.....	4,761:	7,719:	9,280:	10,778:	10,866:	11,653	
United States.....	67,034:	95,977:	104,350:	118,540:	114,510:	102,170	
Cuba.....	1,050:	1,170:	1,125:	1,175:	1,200:	1,500	
Dominican Republic.....	500:	438:	485:	428:	409:	425	
Jamaica.....	595:	485:	650:	565:	700:	763	
Puerto Rico.....	800:	500:	742:	800:	900:	1,000	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	55:	70:	75:	77:	80:	80	
Total.....	74,801:	106,381:	116,737:	132,393:	128,695:	117,621	
EUROPE							
Aegean Islands.....	43:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40	
France.....	37:	20:	21:	34:	30:	30	
Greece.....	1,470:	1,500:	1,386:	1,309:	1,714:	2,302	
Italy.....	11,701:	11,186:	9,715:	11,638:	12,123:	12,920	
Spain.....	24,167:	26,249:	26,603:	17,772:	27,589:	25,627	
Total.....	37,418:	38,995:	37,765:	30,793:	41,496:	40,919	
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	441:	329:	317:	600:	600:	600	
Iran.....	483:2/	1,358:	1,500:	1,575:	1,827:	1,921	
Lebanon.....	3/ 1,093:3/	1,274:	1,553:	1,211:	1,650:	1,020	
Palestine.....	8,652:	7,494:	8,000:	9,199:	13,000:4/	5,750	
Syria.....	5/	5/	70:	73:	81:	80	
Turkey.....	1,011:	980:	812:	1,054:	938:	1,009	
Japan.....	15,895:	17,893:	10,923:	6,020:	6,496:	15,590	
Philippine Islands.....	195:	300:	315:	425:	313:	300	
Total.....	27,770:	29,628:	23,490:	20,157:	24,905:	26,270	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	9,212:	13,818:	9,092:	10,689:	11,191:	8,538	
Bolivia.....	3,000:	3,000:	3,200:	3,000:	3,100:	3,300	
Brazil.....	34,466:	32,586:	29,967:	30,084:	31,600:	33,000	
Chile.....	250:	348:	500:	500:	800:	900	
Ecuador.....	580:	412:	568:	325:	227:	400	
Paraguay.....	5,000:	7,000:	6,450:	6,500:	6,500:	5,500	
Peru.....	1,000:	1,000:	900:	842:	1,154:	1,250	
Surinam.....	20:	19:	43:	86:	55:	100	
Uruguay.....	1,300:	1,300:	1,082:	1,496:	1,016:	1,200	
Total.....	54,828:	59,483:	51,802:	53,522:	55,643:	54,188	

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48

ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948	1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	3,168	3,575	3,629	3,055	3,716	7,023	
British East Africa.....	100	130	144	150	150	150	
Egypt.....	6,455	7,247	6,742	6,486	7,427	6,370	
French Morocco.....	1,203	1,658	2,149	1,858	2,747	3,889	
Northern Rhodesia.....	9	12	13	13	13	13	
Southern Rhodesia.....	194	188	259	215	225	225	
Tunisia.....	245	453	425	614	705	661	
Union of South Africa.....	4,000	5,918	4,505	5,326	5,464	6,000	
Total.....	15,374	19,181	17,866	17,717	20,447	24,331	
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	2,683	2,646	2,606	2,745	2,820	3,240	
New Zealand.....	23	17	5	10	10	12	
Total.....	2,706	2,663	2,611	2,755	2,830	3,252	
World total.....	212,897	256,331	250,271	257,337	274,016	266,581	

GRAPEFRUIT

NORTH AMERICA							
United States.....	31,787	48,379	63,450	59,520	61,630	46,220	
Cuba.....	375	244	90	150	130	150	
Jamaica.....	213	226	316	300	250	321	
Puerto Rico.....	448	500	500	500	525	525	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	174	162	231	291	300	325	
Total.....	32,997	49,511	64,587	60,761	62,835	47,541	
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	44	50	60	68	159	200	
Palestine.....	1,445	608	800	1,238	1,500	1,000	
Philippine Islands.....	170	250	300	316	345	350	
Total.....	1,659	908	1,160	1,622	2,004	1,550	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	2/ 49	134	93	100	129	125	
Surinam.....	10	10	23	44	16	20	
Total.....	59	144	116	144	145	145	

Continued---

**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48**

GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948	1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	
AFRICA							
Algeria.....2/	9:	14:	15:	55:	26:	38	
French Morocco.....	25:	32:	42:	70:	31:	85	
Union of South Africa.....	495:	835:	636:	752:	771:	849	
Total.....	529:	881:	693:	877:	828:	972	
OCEANIA							
New Zealand.....	15:	25:	31:	35:	59:	60	
World total.....	35,259:	51,469:	66,587:	63,439:	65,871:	50,268	

LEMONS

NORTH AMERICA							
United States.....	9,552:	13,487:	14,450:	13,800:	12,870:	9,100	
EUROPE							
Aegean Islands.....	9:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10	
Greece.....	422:	450:	328:	477:	635:	769	
Italy.....	9,637:	8,767:	6,373:	7,138:	8,137:	7,386	
Spain.....	1,444:	1,339:	812:	1,474:	2,756:	1,886	
Total.....	11,512:	10,566:	7,523:	9,099:	11,538:	10,051	
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	66:	41:	89:	83:	85:	100	
Lebanon.....3/	464:3/	411:	725:	435:	580:	348	
Palestine.....	88:	120:	350:	353:	500:	250	
Syria.....5/	5/	5/	9:	9:	10:	10	
Turkey.....	74:	120:	153:	316:	317:	242	
Total.....	692:	692:	1,326:	1,196:	1,492:	950	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	371:	1,130:	1,021:	1,134:	1,343:	1,044	
Chile.....	250:	331:	350:	450:	625:	850	
Surinam.....	2:	3:	6:	12:	15:	15	
Total.....	623:	1,464:	1,377:	1,596:	1,983:	1,909	

Continued---

**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1945-48**

LEMONS

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	102:	93:	112:	102:	92:	125
Egypt.....	83:	100:	150:	150:	150:	150
French Morocco.....	10:	9:	11:	24:	9:	19
Tunisia.....	35:	138:	174:	174:	174:	174
Union of South Africa.....	142:	209:	159:	188:	193:	212
Total.....	372:	549:	609:	638:	618:	680
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	308:	325:	356:	407:	348:	398
New Zealand.....	65:	55:	54:	59:	89:	72
Total.....	373:	380:	410:	466:	437:	470
World total.....	23,124:	27,138:	25,695:	26,795:	28,938:	23,160

LIMES

NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico.....	652:	1,083:	1,502:	1,681:	1,684:	1,653
United States.....	63:	169:	200:	170:	170:	200
Dominica.....	87:	216:	168:	202:	210:	210
Grenada.....	5:	8:	20:	25:	20:	20
Jamaica.....	17:	30:	60:	50:	60:	60
Montserrat.....	19:	15:	17:	17:	17:	17
St. Lucia.....	62:	31:	24:	25:	25:	25
St. Vincent.....	3:	3:	3:	3:	3:	3
Trinidad and Tobago.....	24:	75:	160:	130:	120:	110
Total.....	932:	1,630:	2,154:	2,303:	2,309:	2,298
SOUTH AMERICA						
British Guiana.....	16:	16:	52:	55:	55:	55
AFRICA						
Egypt.....	1,194:	1,248:	829:	870:	910:	775
Gold Coast.....	126:	104:	134:	125:	92:	100
Total.....	1,320:	1,352:	963:	995:	1,002:	875
World total.....	2,268:	2,998:	3,169:	3,353:	3,366:	3,228

RECAPITULATION

Oranges.....	212,897:	256,331:	250,271:	257,337:	274,016:	266,581
Grapefruit.....	35,259:	51,469:	66,587:	63,439:	65,871:	50,268
Lemons.....	23,124:	27,138:	25,695:	26,795:	28,938:	23,160
Limes.....	2,268:	2,998:	3,169:	3,353:	3,366:	3,228
Total.....	273,548:	337,936:	345,722:	350,924:	372,191:	343,237

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Orange production in Israel only; representing 90 percent of total Palestine Acreage. 5/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights. Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes 80 pounds; lemons 76 pounds.

Lemons. - Lemon production in 1948 is indicated to be 23.2 million boxes, 20 percent below the 1947 crop of 28.9 million, and about equal to the prewar average of 23.1. The largest reduction was for the United States where, because of frost damage, the crop is indicated to be only 9.1 million boxes, as compared with 12.9 million for 1947 and 9.6 prewar.

Limes. - Lime production estimated at 3.2 million boxes is about the same as for 1947. Production remains rather constant, with Mexico the largest producer.

This is one of a series of reports on world agricultural production prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Ruth G. Tucker, Constance H. Farnworth, Eric B. Shearer and C. S. Stephanides.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITRUS

Oranges. - Exports of oranges for 1948 from the world's principal exporting countries are now indicated to be 37.9 million boxes, 10 percent above the 1947 export of 34.4 million, but 24 percent below the 1934-38 average of 49.6. Spain, Palestine and the United States, account for 59 percent of the total estimated exports for 1948. The United Kingdom took 3.8 million of Spain's 8.2 million boxes, while Belgium, Netherlands, and Sweden each imported about 1 million boxes, and Switzerland around 500 thousand. Exports from Palestine are indicated to be around 7.6 million boxes, 96 percent or 7.3 million going to the United Kingdom. The United States exported 6.4 million boxes, 23 percent below the 1947 exports of 8.2 million but 36 percent above the 1934-38 average of 4.7. Of the United States exports, Canada received 4,351,000; Belgium, 862,000; Philippine Republic, 413,000; Hong Kong, 304,000; Switzerland, 116,000; France, 96,000 and other countries small amounts. Italy exported 4.4 million boxes principally to: Switzerland, 968,000; Belgium, 784,000; United Kingdom, 642,000; Sweden, 512,000; Austria, 222,000; Germany, 109,000 and the remainder to other countries.

Brazil exported 3.1 million boxes, chiefly to Argentina. Algerian exports increased from 2 million boxes in 1947 to 2.9 million in 1948 and the entire shipment, except a few boxes to the United Kingdom, went to France. The United Kingdom imported nearly all of South Africa's export crop of 2.4 million boxes, French Morocco exported around 2.2 million boxes, chiefly to France.

Imports into the principal importing countries, amounted to 37.8 million boxes, of which 90 percent were by the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Belgium, Argentina, Switzerland and Sweden. The United Kingdom received most of its oranges from Palestine, Spain, South Africa and Brazil,

amounting to 7.3, 3.9, 2.4 and 1 million boxes respectively. French imports of 6.4 million came chiefly from Algeria and Morocco. Canada received 91 percent, or 4.6 million boxes, of its total imports in 1948 from the United States, which was about 1 million boxes fewer than during 1947. Belgium imported 3.1 million boxes during 1948, of which 39 percent or 1.2 million came from Spain; 27 percent, or 849,000, from the United States; 25 percent, 769,000 from Italy, and the remainder in small amounts from various countries.

Grapefruit. - Exports from the principal exporting countries of the world are indicated at 3,651,000 boxes as compared with 4,297,000 for 1947 and 3,557,000 prewar. Of the 1948 total, the United States supplied 2,146,000 boxes, or 59 percent and Palestine, about 799,000 or 22 percent. Canada is the largest purchaser of grapefruit from the United States taking in 1948, 1,790,000 boxes which was slightly more than in 1947. Belgium imported 247,000 boxes from the United States during 1948. Palestine's exports went chiefly to the United Kingdom. Imports of grapefruit by the principal importing countries amounted to 3,539,000 boxes, of which Canada imported 1,797,000 or 51 percent, and The United Kingdom 1,419,000 or 40 percent. Canada imported grapefruit chiefly from the United States while the United Kingdom received most of its supply from Palestine and South Africa.

Lemons. - Exports of lemons for 1948 from the principal producing countries of the world are indicated to be 4,541,000 boxes as compared with 3,571,000 last year and 7,804,000 prewar. Italy exported 4,062,000 boxes or 89 percent of total exports. Of this export, the United Kingdom received 1,221,000 boxes; France, 487,000; Czechoslovakia, 402,000; Austria, 285,000; Germany, 284,000; Belgium, 258,000; Switzerland, 260,000 and other countries, small amounts. The United States exports of 125,000 boxes went chiefly to Canada. During the same period the United States imported 61,000 boxes, of which Italy supplied 59,000 or 97 percent. The United Kingdom was the largest importer of lemons in 1948, receiving 1,336,000 boxes, mostly from Italy. Imports into France of 993,000 boxes included 611,000 from Italy, the remainder coming from Spain, Algeria and French Morocco.

Country	Average	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	1934-36	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Oranges, including tangerines</u>									
<u>Exporting Countries:</u>									
United States 1/	4,676:	4,268:	4,613:	5,373:	6,178:	6,143:	7,694:	8,231:	6,369
United States 2/	183:	348:	321:	228:	237:	283:	265:	0:	-
British Honduras	2:	2:	1:	3:	4:	4:	6:	4:	4
Costa Rica	6:	7:	6:	34:	33:	22:	-	3:	3
Honduras	16:	4:	10:	0:	3/	3/	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	20:	54:	27:	20:	31:	51:	46:	46:	57
Dominica	10:	13:	7:	9:	10:	9:	10:	10:	-
Haiti	5:	2:	4:	4:	2:	4:	5:	6:	-
Jamaica	227:	85:	10:	3/	11:	22:	83:	101:	102
Trinidad and Tobago	19:	24:	7:	2:	1:	23:	21:	24:	-
Italy	3,591:	6,082:	2,691 5/	1,58 5/	215 5/	143:	1,265:	3,470:	4,405
Greece	233:	5:	5:	0:	1:	0:	3/	36:	9
Spain	19,614:	9,844:	7,269:	6,390:	7,856:	8,279:	6,347:	5,458:	8,194
France	32:	84:	1:	0:	0:	1,400:	2,768:	1,702:	3,142
Brazil	3,809:	1,950:	1,281:	1,342:	1,271:	1,444:	1,561:	1,60:	-
Ecuador	137:	72:	86:	39:	91:	94:	50:	50:	90
Paraguay	232:	12:	35:	14:	15:	37:	20:	69:	-
Surinam	3:	2:	0:	2:	2:	3:	-	-	-
Uruguay	10:	2:	6:	1:	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine	7,754:	157:	522:	1,094:	2,815:	2,508:	5,572:	8,194:	7,637
China	596:	70:	46:	24:	21:	5/	46:	45:	88
Cyprus	213:	6:	4:	3/	87:	112:	197:	200:	-
Siam	23:	10:	1:	0:	1:	0:	-	-	-
Turkey 1/	51:	8:	3/	1:	0:	3/	0:	0:	0
Japan	1,082:	-	-	-	-	-	-	27:	65
Japan 1/	829:	1,035:	950:	729:	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	297:	334:	452:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formosa	225:	365:	188:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formosa 2/	66:	22:	57:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon	284:	1:	11:	0:	0:	0:	36:	45:	17
Union of South Africa	2,724:	2,049:	2,302:	1,247:	988:	2,402:	2,081:	2,965:	2,376
Algeria	1,370 1/	2,094 1/	1,459:	31:	119:	128 3/	772 3/	1,957 9/	2,886
Egypt	212:	3/	3/	0:	10:	19:	25:	13:	-
Trench Morocco	172:	549:	244:	38:	831 1/	233 1/	595 1/	1,052 1/	2,177
Tunisia	104:	187:	112:	-	-	-	31:	94:	224
Spanish Morocco	11:	4:	1:	0:	1:	6:	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	156:	76:	64:	31:	4:	6:	-	-	-
Mozambique	98:	8:	7:	11:	15:	11:	-	-	-
Australia 12/	354:	269:	157:	149:	146:	95:	229 13/	319:	-
Cook Islands 14/	63:	121:	51:	44:	43:	60:	22:	50:	36
Total	49,569:	30,225:	22,974:	17,019:	20,291:	22,196:	28,337:	34,351:	37,851

Importing Countries:									
Canada.....	2,701	3,691	4,290	5,550	6,199	6,236	6,052	5,607	5,047
Guatemala.....	7	20	41	50	42	51	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone.....	6	7	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Belarus.....	32	61	49	48	31	60	58	64	77
Curacao (Neth. West Indies).....	16,504	2,683	3,551	1,449	5,300	9,780	8,503	13,109	14,627
United Kingdom 1/.....	6,002	10,844	5,135	4,076	948	-	1	-	109
Germany 15/.....	7,892	3,644	3,060	32	34	209	1,395	2,995	6,373
France.....	2,266	339	81	154	-	-	1,546	1,288	1,109
Netherlands 1/.....	2,526	600	61	44	100	2	2,591	4,124	3,128
Belgium.....	1,165	711	383	743	984	443	2,790	2,165	1,394
Sweden 1/.....	837	509	372	651	589	245	1,295	1,562	1,562
Switzerland.....	753	528	409	133	64	-	14	512	21
Czechoslovakia.....	723	139	61	51	35	124	557	618	265
Norway.....	418	559	398	197	0	0	-	-	-
Hungary.....	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	73	70	35	72	153	214	1	1	131
Denmark.....	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	210	96	26	35	0	1	3/	1	-
Eire.....	519	53	46	78	31	82	652	758	566
Iceland.....	6	11	11	2	8	35	-	3/	0
Bulgaria.....	38	31	18	10	3/	0	-	-	-
Austria 15/.....	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	167
Rumania.....	237	79	94	50	5	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	47	5/	5/	0	5/	80	1	56	41
Argentina.....	1,750	2,279	1,780	1,764	1,608	1,564	1,326	1,473	2,107
Chile.....	17	47	40	20	30	40	25	8	5
British Guiana.....	9	7	2	1	1	5	-	-	-
China.....	89	671	281	147	119	5/	333	7	5/
Syria and Lebanon.....	219	47	254	648	992	505	364	271	33
Netherlands Indies.....	38	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	3
Indo China.....	74	21	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	146	140	-	-	-	1	454	357	608
Japan 1/.....	66	22	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea 5/.....	889	1,035	950	729	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	25	15	3	18	-	5/	40	28	36
Manchuria.....	1,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	10	2	37	49	427	154	-	-	-
Aden.....	2	8	5	12	12	5	-	-	-
Cauary Islands.....	1	-	56	47	42	55	-	-	-
Spanish Morocco.....	9	11	71	112	96	160	-	-	-
South West Africa.....	12	34	38	48	49	48	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	5	5	6	10	7	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	249	243	173	148	142	132	105	227	392
Hawaii 13/.....	63	121	51	44	43	22	22	50	36
Hawaii 19/.....	181	348	321	228	271	283	265	0	-
Total.....	49,470	29,609	22,086	17,413	18,246	20,505	27,114	35,074	37,840

CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, average 1934-36, annual 1941-48

Country	Average 1934-36	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Exporting Countries:									
United States	948	802	931	1,117	1,221	1,498	2,280	2,470	2,146
United States 2/	17	53	91	23	26	30	26	28	-
Puerto Rico 19/	287	53	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
British Honduras	29	6	3/	6	3	2	1	2	-
Cuba	162	149	42	51	61	10	38	81	42
Dominica	4	9	3	5	8	7	5	-	-
Honduras	18	6	20	2	0	0	-	-	-
Jamaica	144	12	4	3/	4	4	30	70	129
Trinidad and Tobago	49	34	3	3/	2	2	4	91	200
Brazil	123	16	0	0	3/	0	-	-	-
Palestine	4/	1,331	10	98	130	532	893	1,071	799
Greece	10	1	11	4	4	42	58	145	-
Algeria 1/	89	132	24	2	3/	64 9/	27 9/	23 5/	35
Union of South Africa	344	1	3/	3/	0	275	320	349	300
Australia 12/	2	2	2	0	3/	3/	4 13/	6	-
Total	3,557	1,288	1,132	1,308	1,659	2,466	3,686	4,297	3,671
Importing Countries:									
United States	82	149	44	24	44	10	34	75	42
United States 20/	287	53	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canada	558	795	824	1,058	1,121	1,333	1,778	1,552	1,797
Denmark	9	3/	3/	0	1	9	20	0	-
Ireland	35	1	1	1	3/	3/	36	17	10
France	31	50	22	6	0	-	-	-	-
Germany	4/	107	3/	0	0	3/	3	6	36
Netherlands	4/	57	0	0	6/	0	104	27	32
Sweden	31	3	2	3	6	6	104	69	-
United Kingdom 1/	1,624	19	3/	1	3/	668	1,012	2,032	1,419
Belgium	193	1	0	0	0	3/	190	323	182
Czechoslovakia	18	0	0	0	0	-	-	30	-
Syria and Lebanon	0	3/	4	20	38	15	3	2	-
Egypt	4	6	21	36	5	13	-	-	-
Philippine Islands	12	5	6/	6/	6/	3/	3	4	13
New Zealand	7	2	2	1	1	6	12	3	8
Australia 12/	11	1	3/	0	0	0	4	6	-
Hawaii 13/	17	53	9	23	26	30	26	28	-
Total	3,089	1,138	1,144	1,226	1,247	2,090	3,230	4,175	3,539

Imports

Exporting Countries:									
United States $\frac{1}{2}$	452:	525:	486:	474:	501:	569:	536:	484:	64
United States $\frac{2}{2}$	18:	35:	29:	21:	24:	22:	22:	19:	4,062
Italy.....	6,169:	5,459:	4,401:5/	1,255:5/	1,175:5/	615:	1,291:	2,591:	61
Spain.....	782:	165:	51:	60:	163:	577:	511:	177:	30
Syria and Lebanon.....	24:	7:	1:	15:	4:	61:	175:	200:	124
Palestine.....	64:	3:	1:	2:	6:	19:	30:	30:	11
Algeria.....	13:	33:	12:	2:	1:	19:	30:	30:	11
Cyprus.....	27:	3:	3:	3:	1:	19:	30:	30:	11
Union of South Africa.....	36:	11:	21:	0:	2:	12:	12:	11:	11
Australia $\frac{12}{2}$	9:	1:	8:	0:	24:	2:	613:	11:	11
Total.....	7,804:	6,276:	4,995:	2,434:	2,093:	1,887:	2,512:	3,571:	4,540
Importing Countries:									
Canada.....	375:	442:	417:	460:	453:	552:	516:	483:	511
Germany $\frac{15}{2}$	1,905:	3,780:	3,012:	1,288:	325:	0:	2:	13:	284
United Kingdom $\frac{1}{2}$	1,732:	239:	3:	11:	518:	859:	669:	960:	1,336
France $\frac{1}{2}$	724:	289:	130:	281:	55:	79:	250:	501:	501
Czechoslovakia.....	448:	324:	258:	156:	18:	0:	238:	504:	502
Poland.....	329:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Switzerland $\frac{1}{2}$	297:	200:	119:	142:	85:	121:	25:	320:	335
Austria $\frac{16}{2}$	251:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Belgium.....	181:	90:	39:	16:	26:	42:	179:	300:	266
Romania.....	162:	157:	126:	55:	16:	-:	-:	-:	46
Netherlands $\frac{1}{2}$	165:	65:	86:	57:	5:	5:	19:	117:	-
Hungary.....	166:	262:	238:	152:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-
Roumania.....	131:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Denmark.....	71:	65:	60:	43:	11:	42:	160:	194:	182
Sweden.....	64:	73:	33:	52:	50:	60:	97:	109:	199
Turkey.....	92:	15:	20:	15:	0:	0:	-:	-:	-
Greece.....	14:	0:	0:	0:	0:	3:	-:	-:	-
U.S.S.R.	141:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Latvia.....	22:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Lithuania.....	12:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-
Eire.....	42:	15:	15:	12:	6:	26:	29:	15:	23
Bulgaria.....	28:	41:	44:	15:	4:	-:	-:	-:	-
Finland.....	15:	17:	3:	7:	3:	0:	-:	-:	-
Argentina.....	52:	6:	9:	18:	3:	5:	1:	8:	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	3:	3:	0:	3:	1:	44:	2:	29:	0
China.....	5:	3:	1:	3:	4:	-:	-:	-:	-
New Zealand.....	8:	7:	6:	6:	24:	1:	1:	11:	-
Hawaii $\frac{19}{2}$	18:	35:	14:	21:	24:	29:	22:	19:	-
Total.....	7,457:	6,128:	4,658:	2,534:	1,634:	1,864:	2,436:	3,483:	4,568

$\frac{1}{2}$ Net trade. $\frac{2}{2}$ Trade with Hawaii. $\frac{3}{2}$ Less than 500 boxes. $\frac{4}{2}$ Less than 5 years. $\frac{5}{2}$ Exports from Sicily only.
 $\frac{6}{2}$ Not available. $\frac{7}{2}$ Trade with Korea. $\frac{8}{2}$ Trade with Japan. $\frac{9}{2}$ Crop year. $\frac{10}{2}$ Includes Egyptian Sudan. $\frac{11}{2}$ All citrus.
 $\frac{12}{2}$ Year beginning July 1. $\frac{13}{2}$ 9 months. $\frac{14}{2}$ Trade with New Zealand. $\frac{15}{2}$ Includes Austria 1940-45. $\frac{16}{2}$ Included with Germany 1940-45. $\frac{17}{2}$ Trade with Formosa. $\frac{18}{2}$ Trade with Cook Islands. $\frac{19}{2}$ Trade with United States. $\frac{20}{2}$ Trade with Puerto Rico.

Prepared and estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of official research and other information.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCOPORTUGAL'S TOBACCO IMPORTS
AT RECORD LEVEL

Portugal's 1948 imports of leaf tobacco were the largest on record and 84 percent above the prewar average, according to the American Embassy in Lisbon.

Leaf imports in 1948 totaled 11.7 million pounds, as compared with 10.1 million pounds in 1947 and an annual average of 6.4 million pounds in the prewar, 1935-39, period. The United States and Angola were the chief sources of supply in 1948. These countries supplied 83 and 10 percent, respectively, of total leaf imports. Other sources included Mozambique, British East Africa, Indonesia and Cuba.

PORTUGAL: Imports of leaf tobacco, 1948
with comparisons

Country of Origin	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States	4,700	8,004	8,484	9,790
Angola	874	1,221	1,154	1,223
Mozambique	1/	48	2/	262
British East Africa	1/	178	171	153
Indonesia	306	12	36	121
Cuba	60	59	36	54
Other countries	441	178	181	124
Total	6,381	9,700	10,062	11,727

1/ If any, included in other Countries.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Official and Consular Reports

Imports of United States leaf totaled 9.8 million pounds in 1948, as compared with 8.4 million pounds in 1947 and an annual average of 4.7 million pounds in the 1935-39 period. Flue-cured and Burley leaf account for most of Portugal's unmanufactured tobacco imports from the United States. In 1948, these types represented 45 and 49 percent, respectively, of the total leaf exports from the United States to Portugal. Dark fire-cured leaf accounted for most of the remainder.

In addition to leaf Portugal imported about 208,700 pounds of manufactured tobacco products in 1948. This compares with a total of 314,000 pounds in 1947. Cigarette imports totaled 165,700 pounds, or 79 percent of the total in 1948, as compared with 275,000 pounds, or 88 percent in 1947. The United States supplied 98,800 pounds, or 60 percent of total cigarette imports in 1948. The 1948 imports of cigars totaled 35,800 pounds and cut tobacco, 7,200 pounds.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN TOBACCO DECLINES

China's imports of leaf tobacco in 1948 were 49 percent below 1947 and 63 percent below the 1935-39 annual average. Leaf exports during 1948 were about 26 percent larger than in 1947 but only 5 percent of the 1935-39 average.

The country's 1948 leaf imports totaled 20.9 million pounds, as compared with 41.5 million pounds in 1947 and a 1935-39 annual average of 56.6 million pounds. The United States supplied about 20.2 million pounds, or 96 percent of China's leaf imports in 1948. Practically all of the remainder came from India, the Philippine Republic and French Indochina.

Leaf exports in 1948 totaled 1.5 million pounds, as compared with 1.2 million pounds in 1947 and an annual average of 31 million pounds in the 1935-39 period. Egypt took 837,000 pounds, or 57 percent of China's 1948 leaf exports. Most of the remainder went to Hong Kong and Macao.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION LARGER

The Dominican Republic's 1948-49 tobacco crop is estimated to be 70 percent above the 1947-48 harvest, the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo reports.

The country's 1948-49 tobacco crop is estimated at 66 million pounds, as compared with 38.6 million pounds in 1947-48 and an annual average of about 13.7 million pounds in the prewar period, 1935-36 through 1939-40. The crop now being harvested is the second largest on record, being exceeded only by the 1945-46 crop of approximately 70 million pounds.

Only 6.6 million pounds of leaf from the 1948-49 crop is expected to be purchased for domestic use. This leaves about 59.4 million pounds from this crop available for export. In addition, export stocks totaling several million pounds are reported to be on hand from the 1947-48 crop. This compares with actual exports of 30.5 million pounds in 1948, 32.9 million pounds in 1947 and 62.5 million pounds in 1946.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSURUGUAY ESTABLISHES
RICE EXPORT QUOTA

The Uruguayan Government recently established an export quota of 17.6 million pounds of polished rice. This is the amount which is considered available for shipment from the 1948-49 production. The quota will be distributed among commercial rice exporters and exports are limited to the dollar countries.

IEFC RECOMMENDS WORLD
RICE ALLOCATIONS

Recommendations for distribution of the 1949 world export supply of rice among importing countries have been forwarded to Governments of the International Emergency Food Committee of the FAO Council, according to an announcement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on June 17. The volume allocated, including that previously distributed for the first 6 months of this year, totaled 8,232 million pounds, a somewhat higher figure than the 7,176 million available for distribution in 1948.

The allocations were worked out in Washington in a series of meetings held by the IEFC Committee on Rice, composed of representatives of all important exporting and consuming countries.

The distribution to Europe will continue to be under a "block" allocation system. That is, under the IEFC recommendation a supplying country may export to any European importing country holding an allocation, up to the limit of that allocation. Conversely, the European importing country may purchase from any of the supplying countries up to the limit of the allocation. Under the "regular" allocations system, the source from which an importing country is to receive its supply is designated.

The recommended distribution to European countries, solely for human food, totals 886 million pounds for the year as follows (million pounds): Austria, 66; Belgium, 55; Czechoslovakia, 22; Denmark, 9; Finland, 2; France, 154; Germany (Bizone), 121; Germany (French Zone), 7; Greece, 66; Ireland, 9; Netherlands, 77; Norway, 9; Poland, 11; Sweden, 9; Switzerland, 57; United Kingdom, 163; Yugoslavia, 22; and an unallocated reserve, 27.

Exporting countries not listed in the accompanying table include Mexico, British Guiana, Australia, Nicaragua, and Surinam. Of Mexico's 77-million-pound surplus, 55 million pounds were allocated to Indonesia, and 22 million to Japan. The total quantity of British Guiana's export supplies (53 million pounds) was allocated to the British West Indies. Forty-four million pounds from Australia included 37 million to Southeast Asia and 7 million to Europe. Nicaragua's 11 million pounds were allocated to Malaya, and Surinam's 4 million to Europe.

RICE: Principal recommended allocations by the International Emergency Food Committee of exportable supplies January-December 1949 1/

June 27, 1949

Foreign Crops and Markets

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Importing countries	Exporting countries									
	United States	Burma	Indo-China	Siam	Brazil	Ecuador	Egypt	Italy	Total	
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	
Ceylon	21	619	0	88	35	0	99	19	882	
China	143	137	0	276	0	0	20	0	575	
Cuba	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	
French Territories	4	0	309	0	37	0	0	0	353	
India	0	904	0	655	40	0	110	33	1,742	
Indonesia	44	271	0	293	9	0	0	0	672	
Pakistan	0	60	0	0	0	0	11	29	99	
Palestine	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	13	
Philippines	104	54	0	54	21	44	22	0	298	
Portuguese India	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Saudi Arabia	7	0	0	11	0	0	22	0	40	
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	
U. K. Responsibilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Br. Borneo, Sarawak	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	73	
Br. West Indies	13	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	21	
Hong Kong	0	51	0	159	0	11	0	0	220	
Malaya	20	273	11	601	20	0	98	0	1,058	
Mauritius	0	31	0	0	0	0	35	0	66	
Middle East	2	0	0	9	0	0	44	0	55	
U. S. Military for:										
Ryukyu Islands	0	55	0	0	0	0	11	0	66	
Japan	0	154	0	176	0	0	0	0	353	
European claimants	71	157	66	165	37	11	126	243	886	
Total	937	2,800	386	2,579	220	88	705	326	8,232	

1/ Additional allocations from 5 exporting countries totaling 191 million pounds are not shown, although they are included in the total figures. Data for some importing countries having relatively small trade in rice also are not shown. 2/ Includes 53 million pounds from British Guiana. 3/ Includes 110 million pounds of glutinous rice.

PHILIPPINE RICE PRICES STEADY AT HIGH LEVEL

Wholesale prices of Philippine rice in May remained at a relatively high level. Milled No. 1 Macan fluctuated between \$11.14 and \$11.34 per 100 pounds compared with \$11.14 to \$12.35 in the same month a year earlier. Prices for the same grade in January 1949 were from \$10.77 to \$11.14 per 100 pounds, and quotations in succeeding months have held at approximately the same level.

The price of Mexican imported rice dropped in the last week of May from \$11.43 to \$9.66 per 100 pounds. New-crop rice remained at the price quoted since January, namely, \$6.70 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.55 to \$7.56 per 100 pounds in May 1948.

PHILIPPINES: Rice prices, per 100 pounds, May 1949,
with comparisons

Date	Native Macan milled ex-warehouse Manila		Imported	Rough rice delivered Cabanatuan	
	No. 1	No. 2			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1948					
March-High.....	10.93	10.73	1/ 9.11		6.55
March-Low.....	9.52	9.31	1/ 9.11		5.54
April-High.....	12.95	12.76	1/ 9.11		8.06
April-Low.....	10.93	10.73	1/ 9.11		6.55
May-High.....	12.35	11.95	1/ 9.11		7.56
May-Low.....	11.14	11.14	2/ 8.57		6.55
1949					
March-High.....	11.34	11.14	3/ 11.43		6.70
March-Low.....	11.06	10.85	3/ 11.43		6.70
April-High.....	11.34	11.14	3/ 11.43		6.70
April-Low.....	11.14	10.93	3/ 11.43		6.70
May-High.....	11.34	11.14	3/ 11.43		6.70
May-Low.....	11.14	10.93	3/ 9.66		6.70

1/ Siam, first-class. 2/ American, remilled. 3/ Mexican.

Daily Market Report, Bureau of Commerce, Philippine Government.

ITALY DECREASES RICE ACREAGE

The area planted to rice in Italy in 1949 is estimated at 324,000 acres, a decrease of 8 percent from the 352,000 acres planted in 1948. The decline is attributed to the failure to export the surplus from the 1947 and 1948 crops at satisfactory prices, and to unfavorably dry weather before planting time. April rains, however, improved growing conditions, which now appear more favorable than at the corresponding time a year ago.

ITALY: Rice acreage, production and exports, averages
1930-31/39-40, annual 1945-46/48-49

Year <u>1/</u>	:	:	Yield	:	Production		:	Production
					Acreage	per		minus
			per		:	acre	Rough	exports
			acre		:		of milled:	exports
			1,000			1,000	Million	Million
			acres			bushels	pounds	pounds
Average:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1930-31/34-35 ...	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-36/39-40 ...	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1945-46	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1946-47	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1947-48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1948-49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1/ Marketing year October-September following harvest.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1948.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2/ For calendar year	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official sources and estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Italian rice exports in 1948 totaled only 46 million pounds. This was substantially less than the volume expected to be shipped. Exports to India and Pakistan were largely of low-quality rice sold at low prices. Another 7 million pounds were exported during the first 2 months of 1949, mostly to Ceylon.

Domestic demand for rice also has been far below expectations. The portion of pasta ration for which rice was prescribed was partly abandoned because of consumers' selection of wheat products in preference to rice.

Failure to export the surplus stocks, combined with a smaller domestic consumption than expected, has resulted in the accumulation of relatively large rice supplies in Italy. Stocks carried over from the 1947 and 1948 crops, aside from those for domestic requirements during the remainder of the current year, probably are between 300 and 400 million pounds in terms of milled rice.

Growers prior to planting their crop in 1948 were promised a premium price for all production in excess of 20 million bushels. Premiums were to be paid from funds derived from exports, and it was expected, in view of the world demand for rice at that time, the rice would be sold at premium prices. Importing countries did not take rice at those prices, however.

FATS AND OILSPHILIPPINE COPRA, COCONUT
OIL PRICES DROP IN JUNE

Philippine copra buying prices in Manila dropped from an average of \$194 per long ton during the first 5 months of 1949, to a low for the year of \$132.00 on June 11. In early June, copra was being offered to Pacific Coast importers at about \$152.50 per-ton, but little buying interest was shown. Coconut oil prices declined from an average of 15.8 cents to 13.5 cents per pound.

The Philippine Government has approved an appropriation of 300,000 pesos (\$150,000) for control and eradication of diseases affecting coconuts.

MALAYAN OIL PALM
ACREAGE EXPANDS

There was an increase from 47 to 49 in the number of oil palm estates in the Federation of Malaya in the year ended December 31, 1948. The total area in oil palms was 83,320 acres, an increase of 3,191 acres since the end of 1947. In production at the end of 1948 was 73,269 acres from 42 estates with a total planted area of 80,308 acres.

The oil palm industry in the Federation is almost entirely foreign owned. Europeans owned 35 of the 49 estates and their acreage comprised nearly 90 percent of the total. The remaining estates were owned by Chinese, Indians, and Malays.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA: Ownership of oil palm estates by continental or nationality group with acreage planted to oil palms as of December 31, 1948

Continental or nationality group	:	Estates	:	Acreage
	:	Number	:	Acres
Europeans.....	:	35	:	72,718
Chinese.....	:	9	:	9,763
Indians.....	:	4	:	582
Malays.....	:	1	:	257
Total.....	:	49	:	83,320

American Consulate, Singapore.

Production of palm fruit in the Federation, where it is exclusively an estate crop, is carried on on a large-scale basis. This is evident from the fact that 70 percent, or 58,400 acres, of the total acreage in oil palms consisted of 11 large estates of 2,000 acres or more. These 11 estates averaged more than 5,000 acres each. Of the remaining 30 percent of the total acreage, most consisted of 10 estates of 1,000 to 1,999 acres, the average being 1,343 acres. Fourteen percent of the acreage in oil palms consisted of 28 plantations of less than 1,000 acres, the average size being 411 acres.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA: Frequency distribution of oil palm
estates, by size, with acreage planted
as of December 31, 1948

Size group	Estates	Acreage
<u>Acres</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1 - 499	16	3,289
500 - 999	12	8,210
1000 - 1999	10	13,434
2000 and over	11	58,387
Total	49	83,320

American Consulate, Singapore.

Of the 28 palm oil factories in the Federation at the end of 1948, an increase of 2 from the year before, 24 were of the centrifuge type (19 in 1947), and 4 were press type (7 in 1947).

U.K. SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE IN
PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS

Linseed oil output from domestic production in the United Kingdom increased to an estimated 12,100 short tons in 1948-49 compared with 5,500 tons in 1947-48 and practically none prewar. Production of slaughter fats at 44,100 tons was up by 11 percent from the level of the previous year. Fish oil production also increased. Whale oil production this past season was down about 10 percent from the season before, but sperm oil output was up about 11 percent.

Further efforts are being made to encourage the expansion of domestic and Empire production of fats and oils. The ultimate goal for flaxseed, which, it is planned, will be reached by 1952, is 400,000 acres compared with 86,000 acres planted in 1948. At present, domestic linseed production accounts for only a small portion of the linseed oil used. A major source of United Kingdom-produced fats and oils are fish from coastal waters and whales from the Antarctic caught by British owned and operated ships.

UNITED KINGDOM: Production of fats and oils
average 1934-38, 1947-48 and 1948-49
(1,000 short tons)

Oil or fat	1934-38	1947-48	1948-49 1/
Linseed oil	-	5.5	12.1
Slaughter fats	57.0	39.7	44.1
Whale oil output on U.K. ships and stations 3/...4/	173.1	129.2	115.9
Sperm oil output on U.K. ships and stations 3/...4/	8.8	12.7	14.1
Other marine oils	20.0	2.2	5.5
Total	258.9	189.3	191.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on 5 percent of slaughter. 3/ Caught on British owned or operated vessels. Does not account for sales to other countries. 4/ 1936-38 catch.

The fats and oils position in the forthcoming year should show improvement. Domestic production and imports of fats and oils should increase.

The improvement in the United Kingdom fats and oils position is reflected also in the increased weekly rations. Each person is now supplied with 9 ounces of fat each week as compared with 7 ounces last year. It is expected that this improvement will continue. However, the supply of invisible fats is reduced compared with last year as a result of the smaller meat ration. At the same time the greater consumption of cereal products and fish increases the need for fats and oils. Weekly consumption of margarine was 8,600 tons in 1948 compared with 7,500 tons in 1947 and lard and compound cooking fats 3,900 tons compared with 3,600 tons. Consumption of the 3 groups of fats and oils combined increased to 18,400 tons weekly in 1948 compared with 16,400 in 1947, an increase of 11 percent.

The full effects of the decline of world prices are not reflected in British wholesale prices because subsidies often absorbed price increases in the last few years with the result that United Kingdom oil prices were often low when compared with world prices. The recent drop in world prices has frequently meant a reduction of the subsidy rather than the United Kingdom price. Thus, many wholesale prices are unchanged compared with 1948, although world prices have fallen.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL EXPORTS REACH POSTWAR HIGH IN 1948

Exports of edible olive oil from the Mediterranean Basin countries reached 62,000 short tons in 1948, over 4 times the 1947 exports, and more than half again as much as in 1945. These large shipments were the result of the excellent production of olive oil from the 1947-48 crop, and the large demand for olive oil in hard currency countries.

Exports in 1948 were still much below the average of over 200,000 tons in the period 1930-34. Italy and Spain increased greatly their exports in 1948 and so did French Morocco, Greece, Portugal, and Turkey. Countries on the European side of the Mediterranean, where olive oil production was especially good, were the large exporters. Tunisia was still feeling the effects of the droughts and low production curtailed exports.

The 1949 exports for the Mediterranean Basin, which depended on the poor 1948-49 olive oil production, probably will be very much lower than in 1948. Limited supplies and domestic needs, poor quality oil, and reduced demand are affecting 1949 exports. Exports should rise in 1950 in view of an expected increase in 1949-50 olive oil production.

Imports of edible olive oil into the various Mediterranean Basin countries from other producing areas increased in 1948 with the largest quantities going to France and Italy. These imports in some cases

consisted of poor quality oil that was refined and re-exported. The 1948 imports, however, were far below the average of the 1930-34 period and also 1945. It is anticipated that imports will be very low in 1949 and increase somewhat in 1950.

EDIBLE OLIVE OIL: Exports from Mediterranean Basin Countries,
average 1930-34, annual 1945-48

Country	Average 1930-34	1945	1946	1947	1948 ^{1/}
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria.....	12,633	1,202	4	550	423
France.....	10,963	0	139	440	-
French Morocco.....	1	-	-	2,350	6,393
Greece.....	16,011	44	-	789	^{2/} 6,478
Italy.....	37,744	-	2,100	2,902	^{2/} 13,575
Portugal.....	3,466	1,690	1,087	950	^{3/} 3,697
Spain.....	79,207	5,735	5,454	5,003	26,848
Syria and Lebanon,....	2,314	0	5,707	930	^{4/} 86
Tunisia.....	39,811	31,734	161	306	40
Turkey.....	10,449	23	171	3	4,371
Others.....	972	165	^{5/} 1,462	55	^{6/} 47
Total	213,571	40,593	16,285	14,278	61,958

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Jan.-Nov. 1948. ^{3/} Jan.-Oct. 1948.

^{4/} Jan.-Sept. 1948. ^{5/} Palestine. ^{6/} Incomplete.

Hyphen (-) indicates information not available.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

EDIBLE OLIVE OIL: Imports into Mediterranean Basin countries,
average 1930-34, annual 1945-48

Country	Average 1930-34	1945	1946	1947	1/ 1948
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Algeria	470	10,690	273	3	-
France	27,058	29,645	452	1,202	3,847
French Morocco	1,841	1,102	-	-	-
Italy	54,092	-	698	2,135	2/ 3,582
Palestine.....	175	-	2	3	-
Portugal ...	5,134	0	1,145	3/ 772	-
Syria and Lebanon	306	0	47	4	4/ 385
Tunisia	175	0	0	0	0
Others	2,524	143	-	-	3/ 7
Total	91,775	41,580	2,617	4,119	7,821

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Jan.-Nov. 1948. 3/ Incomplete. 4/ Jan.-Sept. 1948.

Hyphen (-) indicates information not available.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

COSTA RICA INCREASES VEGETABLE
OILSEED PRODUCTION

Costa Rica, in keeping with efforts begun about 5 years ago, is nearing self-sufficiency in the production of oils from domestically-produced oilseeds. Henceforth, efforts to expand production will be concentrated on copra, sesame and peanuts. The Government's liberalized credit for production purposes probably will stimulate interest in increasing further the domestic output of oilseeds.

Production of oilseeds in Costa Rica in 1948 totaled 1,816 short tons, an increase of nearly one-fourth over output of the previous year and more than 100 percent over the 829 tons produced in 1946. The output of 847 tons of sesame in 1948 was more than twice the quantity produced in 1947 and many times greater than the 34 tons produced in 1946. Production of 401 tons of peanuts in 1948 represented a decrease of one-fourth from the 548 tons harvested in 1947 although the crop was larger than the 1946 output of 235 tons. Copra production in 1948, estimated at 543 tons, was 10 percent greater than the output in each of the 2 previous years. Production of cottonseed, soybeans, and sunflower seed have been of minor importance. Lard production in 1948 was approximately 1,650 tons.

Domestic manufacture of vegetable oils in 1948 is estimated at 1,170 tons. Of this, 750 tons were manufactured from domestically produced oilseeds and 420 tons from imported.

Imports of vegetable oils in 1948, totaling 419 tons, represented a sharp drop from the 1,496 tons imported in 1947. The marked decrease in imports of sesame oil was the principal reason for this overall decline.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

SMALLER BRAZILIAN COFFEE CROP FORECAST BY D.N.C.

On May 31, the National Coffee Department of Brazil (D.N.C.) forecast the 1949 exportable production of Brazilian coffee at 14,413,620 bags, according to the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. Although the D.N.C. estimate is designated as the "exportable crop", it actually refers to that portion of the crop which will be transported to ports.

Of the coffee sent to ports annually, nearly 2 million bags are consumed in and near these ports or shipped by sea to other Brazilian ports for domestic consumption. Thus, should the D.N.C. estimate prove accurate, the 1949 harvest should supply about 12.4 million bags of coffee for export.

The D.N.C. estimate by States is shown below:

<u>State</u>	<u>60 kilogram bags</u>
Sao Paulo	7,340,230
Minas Gerais	2,725,760
Espirito Santo	1,805,280
Parana	1,662,850
Rio de Janeiro	449,450
Bahia	200,000
Pernambuco	120,000
Goiatz	90,000
Mato Grosso	20,050
Total	14,413,620

Total annual domestic consumption of coffee in Brazil is approximately 5.3 million bags. Of this quantity, it is estimated that about 3.3 million bags are consumed in the interior without being despatched to ports. Addition of this quantity to the D.N.C. forecast brings the estimate of the total 1949 crop to 17.7 million bags.

About 8 million bags of coffee from the 1948 and earlier crops are expected to remain on hand on July 1. With an estimated 12.4 million bags available from the 1949 crop, the total export availability in the marketing year July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 should be about 20.4 million bags. Exports of coffee from Brazil in 1948 amounted to approximately 17.5 million bags. If this export rate continues, it is likely that shortages will be felt toward the end of the next marketing year, particularly in the higher quality coffee usually imported by the United States. The D.N.C. coffee is mostly of inferior quality, and the remaining stocks from the 1948 crop, although mainly of Sao Paulo and Parana origin, are also reported to be of low average quality. Moreover, the export availability of new crop coffee from Sao Paulo, Parana, and Southern Minas Gerais, the producing regions of major interest to United States importers, is expected to be 3 to 4 million bags smaller than the export availability from these areas in the 1948-49 marketing year.

MEXICO'S 1948 VANILLA BEAN EXPORTS AT RECORD HIGH

Exports of vanilla beans from Mexico in 1948 reached an all-time high of 686,000 pounds valued at \$1,407,000 according to the American Embassy, Mexico City. This compares with 1947 exports of 485,000 pounds with a total value of \$1,112,000. The value per pound dropped from \$2.29 in 1947 to \$2.05 per pound in 1948. Mexico exported an annual average of 205,000 pounds of vanilla beans in the prewar years, 1935-39.

In 1948, Mexico exported more vanilla beans than any other country in the world. Madagascar normally furnishes about two-thirds of total shipments, with Mexico, French Oceania, and the West Indies accounting for most of the remainder. The United States imports approximately 75 percent of the entire world output of vanilla beans. In 1948, Mexico supplied 62 percent of the vanilla beans imported into the United States, compared with 21 percent in 1947 and 22 percent in prewar years.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

FINLAND'S LIVESTOCK NUMBERS RISE

The livestock census taken in Finland on February 28, 1949 indicates that the number of all domestic animals increased over a year earlier. Total cattle numbers were more than 4 percent larger than in the preceding year. Hogs increased by over 32 percent, poultry nearly 37 percent, sheep 5 percent and horses over 3 percent. Cattle and hogs, however, continue to be about 22 and 24 percent, respectively, below prewar. Horse numbers now exceed prewar, but sheep and poultry are 2 and 5 percent, respectively, below the prewar level. Livestock numbers made a substantial recovery, reflecting an improved feed situation.

FINLAND: Livestock numbers on February 28, 1949,
with comparisons

Classification	1938 1/	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Cattle</u>					
Calves under 1 year	(	321	273	254	309
Young cattle	(564				
1-2 years	(	214	205	183	184
Bulls and oxen ...	22	17	14	12	12
Cows	1,368	1,121	1,074	1,003	1,012
Total cattle ...	1,954	1,673	1,566	1,452	1,517
<u>Hogs</u>					
Boars	6	2	3	3	3
Sows	57	47	56	57	64
Slaughter Hogs ...	166	24	48	54	61
Pigs, under 6 mo.	302	181	228	190	275
Total hogs	531	254	335	304	403
<u>Sheep</u>					
Under 1 year	467	470	399	414	424
Over 1 year	606	629	583	585	625
Total sheep	1,073	1,099	982	999	1,049
<u>Goats</u>	11	11	9	7	6
<u>Horses</u>					
Under 3 years	70	74	69	69	92
Over 3 years	320	307	316	313	303
Total horses ...	390	381	385	382	395
<u>Poultry</u>					
Hens and roosters					
over 6 mos.	2,766	1,167	1,446	1,918	2,626
Other	12	2/	5	8	5
Total poultry ..	2,778	-	1,451	1,926	2,631
1/ September 1--prewar territory.		2/ Not available.			

Compiled from official sources.

NETHERLANDS AND U.K.
CONCLUDE BACON CONTRACT

The Governments of The Netherlands and the United Kingdom recently concluded a 4-year bacon contract. The Netherlands agreed to provide a minimum of 10,000 metric tons of bacon in 1949, 25,000 metric tons in 1950, and 35,000 metric tons in 1951. A contract for 1952 is to be negotiated next spring. The United Kingdom agreed to take 40,000 metric tons in 1950, 60,000 metric tons in 1951, and not less than 45,000 tons in 1952, if offered by Netherlands. No mention was made of prices to be paid.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

DROP IN SPANISH
COTTON CONSUMPTION

The electric power shortage in Spain continues to restrict cotton textile production with little prospect of early improvement. The severe drought has cut water power so much that mills are allowed to work only on a part-time basis. Some rain fell during the spring but was not sufficient to raise the water level in reservoirs materially and heavy rain is unlikely before the fall rainy season. At present electric power is available to run textile mills only about 2 days a week. This is supplemented by water power, coal and fuel oil sufficient to operate the mills 2 more days per week, or a total of 4 days per week.

Cotton consumption in April was estimated at 29,000 bales (480 lbs. net). This was up somewhat over March due to the special liquid fuel ration distributed for use in supplementary motors and generating equipment owned by many mills.

Under normal conditions Spain uses about 40,000 bales of cotton per month and keeps a reserve of at least 3 months' supply. If the present power shortage continues it is believed the cotton consumption may be only about half of this amount through the summer. Stocks on May 1, 1949, were estimated at 48,000 bales or nearly two months' supply at current rates of consumption.

Present supplies and imports of raw cotton are not adequate even for the present reduced rate of operations.

Brazil, Egypt, and India have been the chief sources of Spain's imports of raw cotton in the past two seasons. In 1947 Spain secured practically all its imports from these countries and in 1948 about 87 percent. The United States supplied very little cotton to Spain in

those two years but recently Spanish imports of cotton have been increasing. In the first 9 months of the current season (beginning August 1, 1948), United States raw cotton exports to Spain amounted to 54,400 bales as compared to only 2,600 bales over the entire 1947-48 season. Most of these shipments, or 42,700 bales, were made in February, March, April of 1949.

Because of the short supply of dollar exchange the Spanish Government carefully screens all requests for it. Approval is given only for the expenditure of dollars for commodities most urgently needed and which cannot be bought elsewhere. In 1946, 1947, and 1948, very little exchange was allotted for the purchase of United States cotton. However, with a ban on cotton exports from India and prices of Brazilian cotton high in relation to those for other similar growths, Spain has increased its imports from the United States. This was made possible by an increase in exports of Spanish products to the United States.

According to preliminary tabulations, Spain's exports to the United States in 1948 increased almost 50 percent in value over 1947. Based upon consular invoice declarations Spanish exports to the United States reached US\$36.1 million in 1948, against only \$24.7 million in 1947. However, the value was considerably below the near-record of \$52.2 million in 1946. The sharp upswing in 1948 over 1947 was due principally to a greater movement of olives, olive oil, minerals, and metals. Olives and olive oil made up 65 percent of the total value of exports to the United States in 1948.

Spain has a trade agreement with Argentina but very little cotton has been received under it. Spain and Egypt are reported to be negotiating a commercial accord. Spanish imports of Egyptian cotton have been increasing but Spanish exports to Egypt declined in 1948.

Approximately two-thirds of the production of cotton textiles in Spain is used domestically, including Spanish possessions in Africa and about one-third is exported. At present, about 50 percent of the cotton textile exports are moving under bilateral agreements against specified imports. This probably will continue through 1949. Most of the exports of cotton textiles during the past 2 years have been destined for sterling or soft-currency countries. Over 50 percent of Spain's cotton textile exports in 1948 went to Egypt, United Kingdom, and Sweden. In 1947 about 52 percent went to Egypt, Argentina, Turkey, and South Africa. Cotton textile exports in 1948, about 25 percent above 1947, were valued at 53 million dollars or about 26 million pounds.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the
U.S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1949	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	6-23	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	41.82	34.87
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	39.07	32.58
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	620.00	23.86
Broach, Fine.....	"	"	"	650.00	25.01
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine.	6-22	82.28 lbs.	"	36.50	31.72
289F Sind, S.G., Fine..	"	"	"	92.00	33.73
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine.	"	"	"	95.00	34.83
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton			
Type B.....	6-23	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	1/4000.00	54.03
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	6-22	101.4 lbs.	Sol	310.00	30.39
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	410.00	40.19
<u>Rocife</u>		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	6-23	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	200.00	32.90
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	180.00	29.61
<u>Sao Paulo</u>					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	195.00	32.08
<u>Torrecon</u>		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	197.00	22.46
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXX	32.73

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 624)

Belgium is reported to be withholding licenses for imports of evaporated, condensed and dried milk from the United States. The decision not to grant such import licenses is said to be only a tentative measure and subject to confirmation by the Interministerial Committee. This move will give the Netherlands virtually a monopoly on the products in question in the Belgian market. Dutch plans apparently are to place large quantities of bottled milk on the Belgian market to replace some of the unbottled milk currently being distributed. Such a trade program would enable the Netherlands to obtain Belgian francs which would provide foreign currency to cover trade balance deficits with Belgium. As a result, sales of the American processed milk products will not find a ready market in Belgium.

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Recent information indicates a sizeable increase in Belgian imports of livestock, dairy and poultry products as a result of larger consumption of these products, and the 1947 world shortage of feed.

Belgium is currently importing about 30 percent of its meat products compared with 10 percent before the war. Butter imports have risen to about 3,000 metric tons monthly, as compared with practically none in prewar. This apparently is due to feeding whole milk to pigs. However, since the hog-feed ratio has become less favorable and milk production is at its peak, butter imports will undoubtedly drop in the next few months. Cheese imports continue at more than 2,000 metric tons per month or somewhat above prewar. It is indicated that the large increase in dairy imports may be maintained with about 2 million cases of evaporated milk and 2,000 tons monthly each of butter and cheese from the Netherlands. Also small amounts of frozen and dried eggs are being imported, but shell eggs are now on a net exporting basis.

It is believed that the present increase in imports will be only temporary and that there will be a return to the lower prewar imports as soon as feed imports and domestic feed grain production returns to normal.

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